

Delaware River Basin Commission

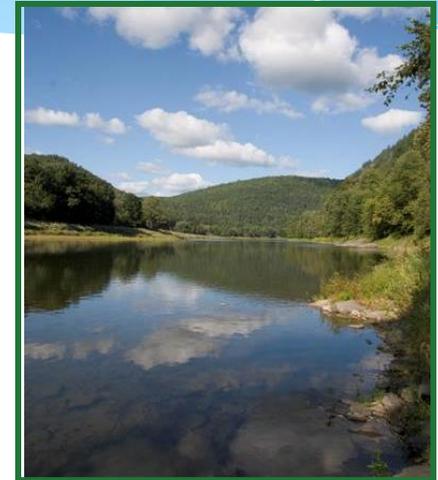
Analysis of Attainability Part 1:

A Strategy to Determine Potential Designated Uses in the Delaware River Estuary

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Manager, Water Resources Modeling

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Delaware Estuary Science and Environmental Summit



Delaware River Basin Commission

Compact signed 1961

Five Equal Members:

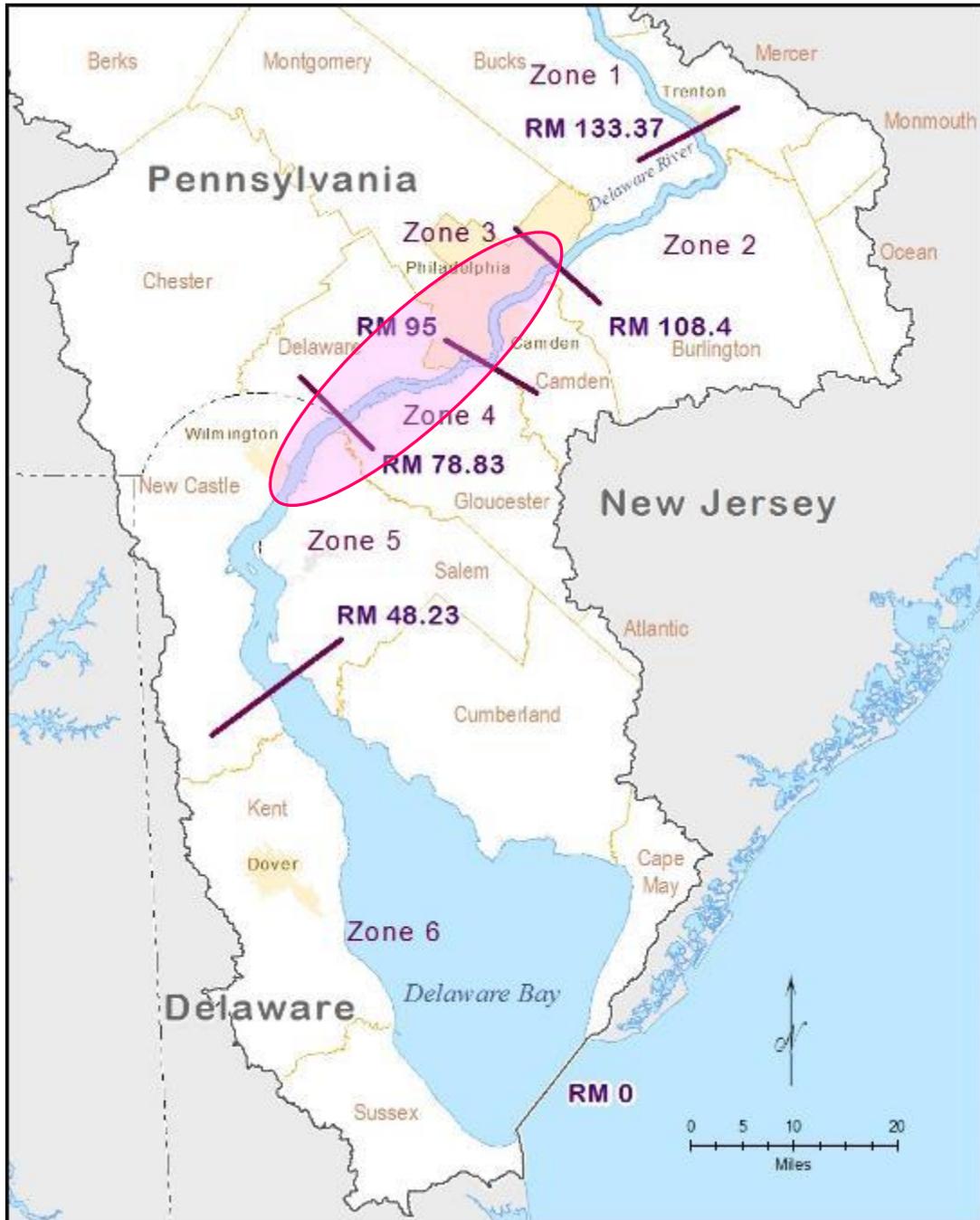
- Delaware
- New Jersey
- Pennsylvania
- New York
- Federal Government

Broad Responsibilities / Authorities

- Water Supply
- Drought Management
- Flood Loss Reduction
- Water Quality
- Watershed Planning
- Regulatory Review (Permitting)
- Outreach/Education
- Recreation



Delaware River Estuary



WQ Assessment Units:

Zone 1: Non-tidal (Upstream from Trenton)

Estuary:

Zone 2 - 5: Tidal Delaware River

Zone 6: Delaware Bay

River Miles:

RM 0.0 = Atlantic Ocean

RM 70 = City of Wilmington

RM 100 = Ben Franklin Bridge, Philadelphia/Camden

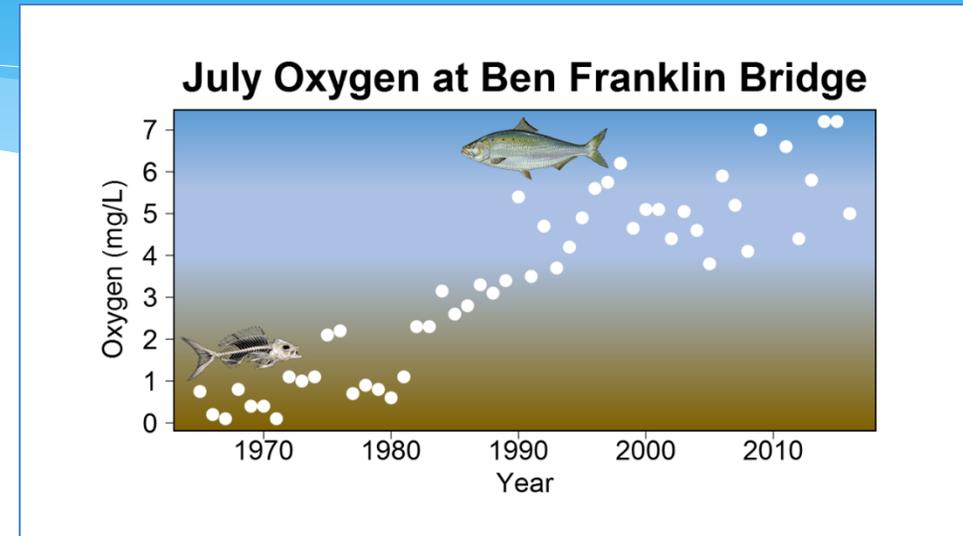
RM 133 = "Head of Tide", Trenton, NJ

Evaluation of Existing Use in Urbanized Area

- * The water quality goals established in 1967 have been exceeded
 - * Dissolved oxygen exceeds 3.5 mg/L as a daily average concentration
- * Fisheries enhanced due to improved dissolved oxygen condition¹
 - * Some degree of propagation has been observed
 - * Full attainment of propagation has not been demonstrated

1

https://www.nj.gov/drbc/library/document_s/ExistingUseRpt_zones3-5_sept2015.pdf



- * DO-sensitive species that currently exhibit some degree of propagation
 - * American shad
 - * Atlantic sturgeon
 - * Channel catfish
 - * Largemouth bass
 - * Shortnose sturgeon
 - * Striped bass
 - * White perch
 - * Yellow perch

DRBC Resolution 2017-04

Studies Required Before Rulemaking

Fish/DO Studies

6(a). Input on the **dissolved oxygen requirements of aquatic species**

6(b). Field studies of the occurrence, spatial and temporal distribution of the life stages of Estuary fish species

6(c). Input from consultations pursuant to the **Endangered Species Act** ("ESA")

Modeling Studies

6(d). Development and calibration of a **eutrophication model** for the Delaware River Estuary and Bay;

6(e). Determination of the nutrient **loadings from point and non-point sources** necessary to support key aquatic species;

Cost/Feasibility Studies

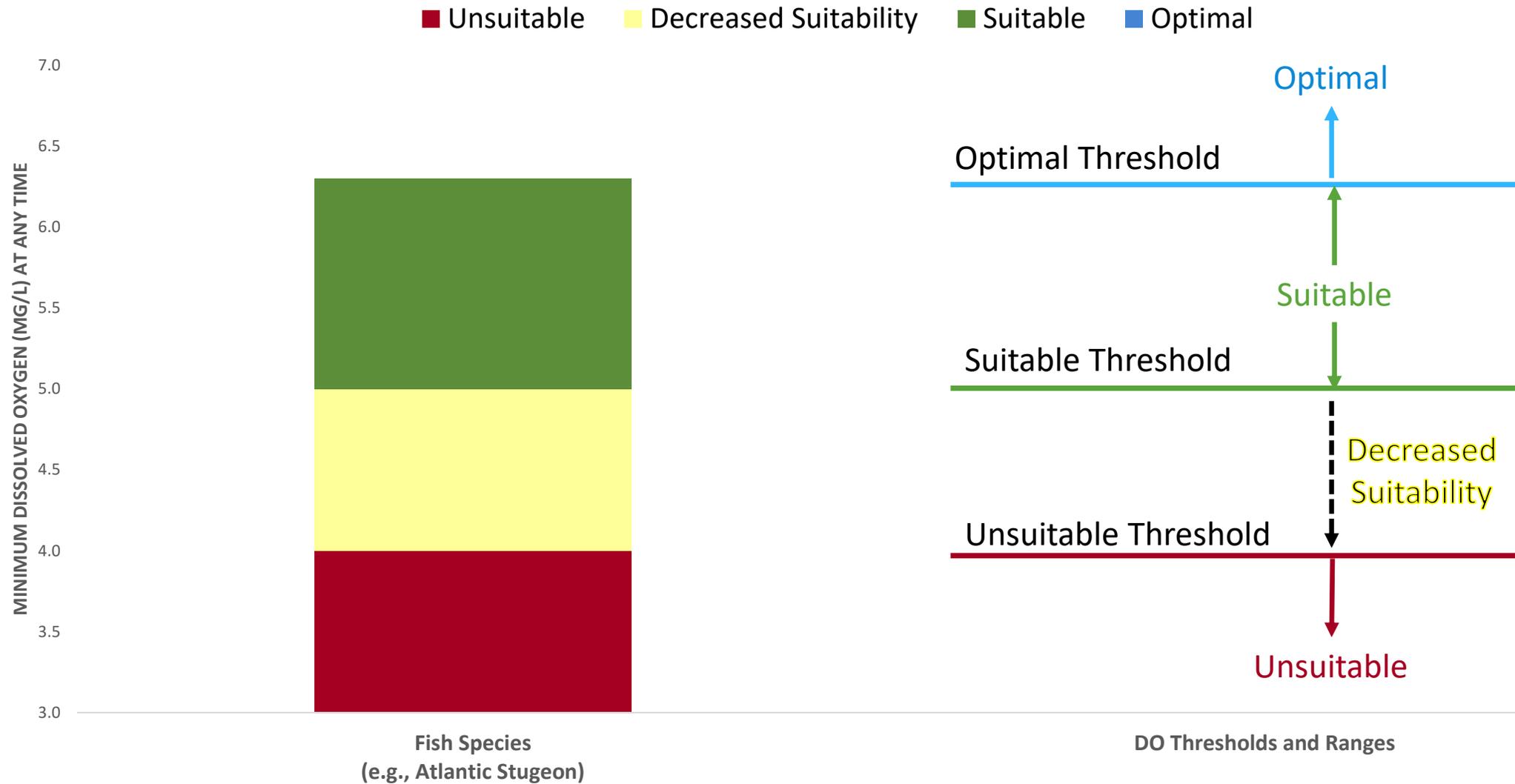
6(f). Evaluation of the **capital and operating costs for treatment** capable of achieving higher levels of dissolved oxygen;

6(g). Evaluation of the physical, chemical, biological, **social and economic factors affecting the attainment of uses,**

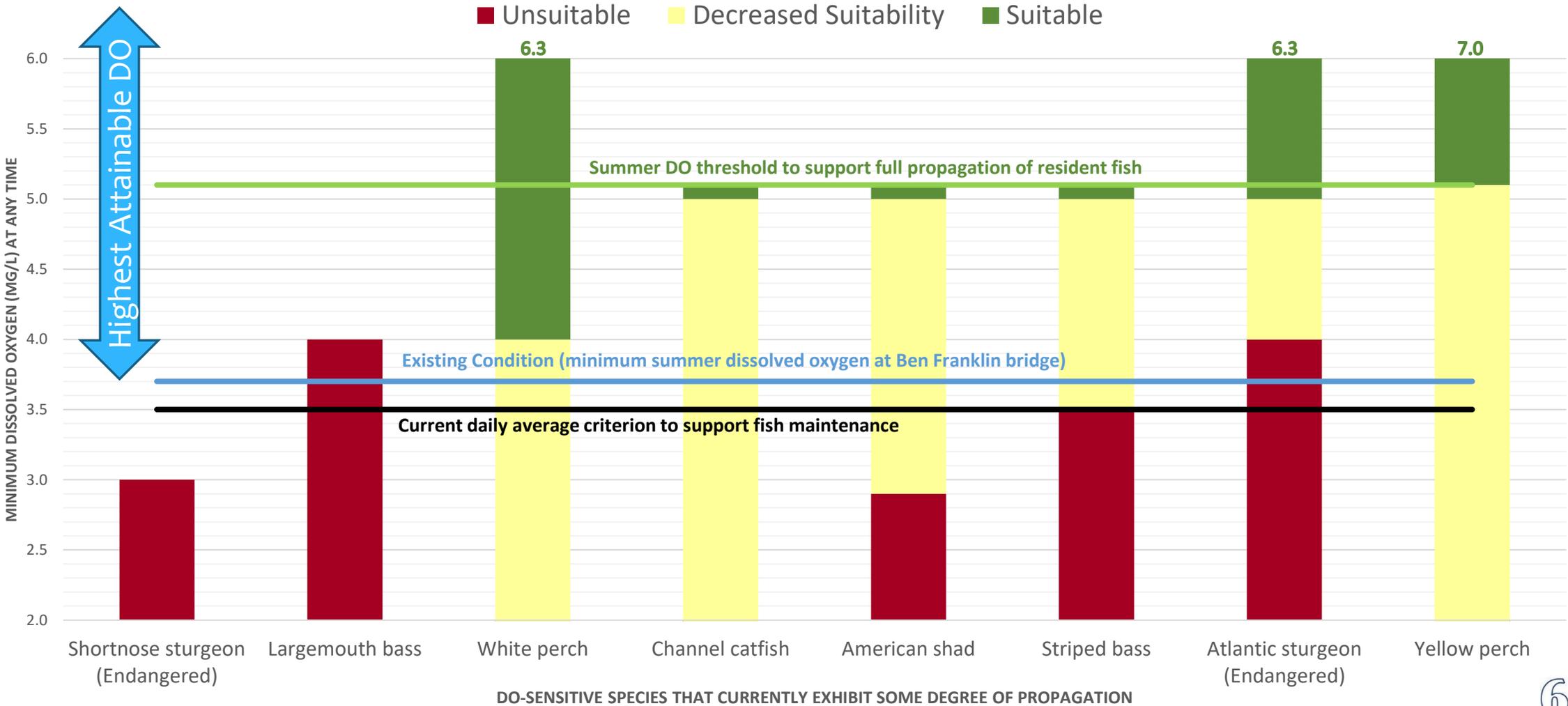
6. "Analysis of Attainability"

6(h). Preparation of a **draft report and final report** containing findings and conclusions.

Conceptual Model Relating Dissolved Oxygen to Use



Conceptual Model Applied to Zone 3 in Summer



What is an “Analysis of Attainability?”

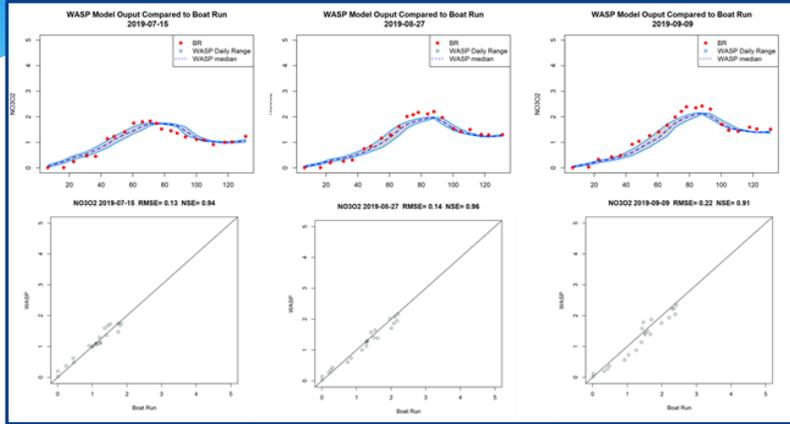
What We Know

- * Minimum Dissolved Oxygen conditions are critical to supporting fish propagation
- * Existing DO condition supports some degree of propagation among resident fish
 - * Since the degree of propagation associated with the existing DO condition is an Existing Use, it must be protected
 - * Therefore, current minimum DO condition (3.7 mg/L) must be maintained or enhanced
- * Higher minimum DO condition (i.e., more oxygen) will enhance the degree of fish propagation
 - * Full propagation among resident fish would appear to be supported by a minimum DO of approximately 5 mg/L

What We Need to Determine

- * How much can the DO condition be improved?
 - * What would the DO condition be under “reference background” loading conditions?
 - * What would the DO condition be under various levels of point and nonpoint source pollutant reductions?
 - * Is it feasible to meet the minimum required DO to support propagation of all sensitive species?
- * What would be the costs and benefits associated with the various point and nonpoint source reductions?
- * DRBC must determine Highest Attainable Dissolved Oxygen (HADO) condition
 - * Revised designated use will be the enhanced degree of propagation associated with the HADO condition

Eutrophication Model Calibration



Design Condition / Future Scenarios

Eutro Model

Refined Candidate Scenarios

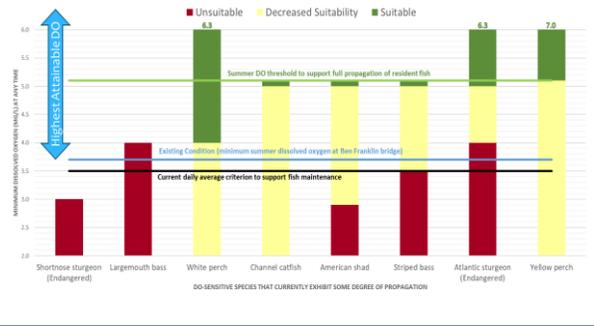
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How much would DO condition improve if:

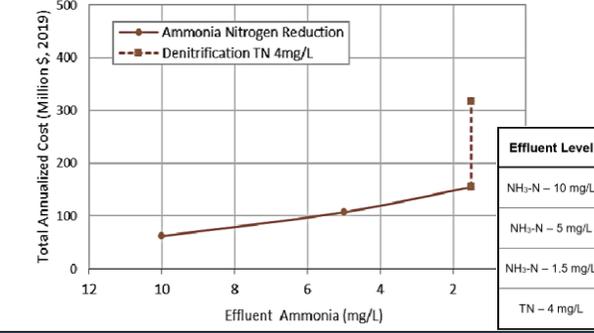
- Each of the point source nutrient scenarios were implemented
- Tributary boundaries were reduced
- Nonpoint sources were reduced
- Various sources reduced



Aquatic Life Protection Levels and DO



Treatability and Cost

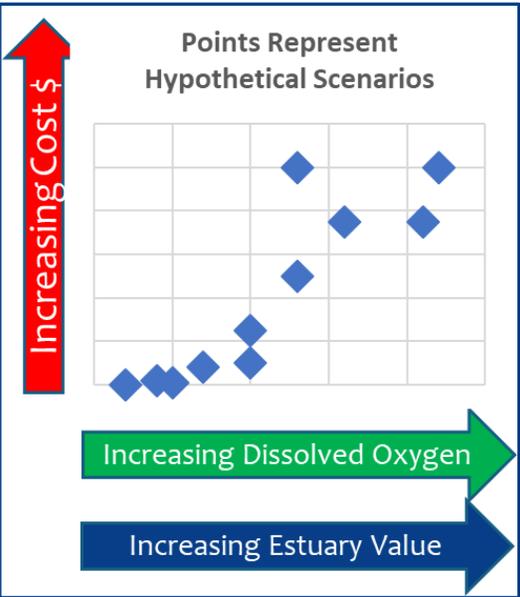


Social and Economic Evaluation

- Impact of enhanced fisheries on estuary value
- Evaluation of affordability
 - Implementation schedule
- Consideration of equity

Elements of “Attainability Analysis”

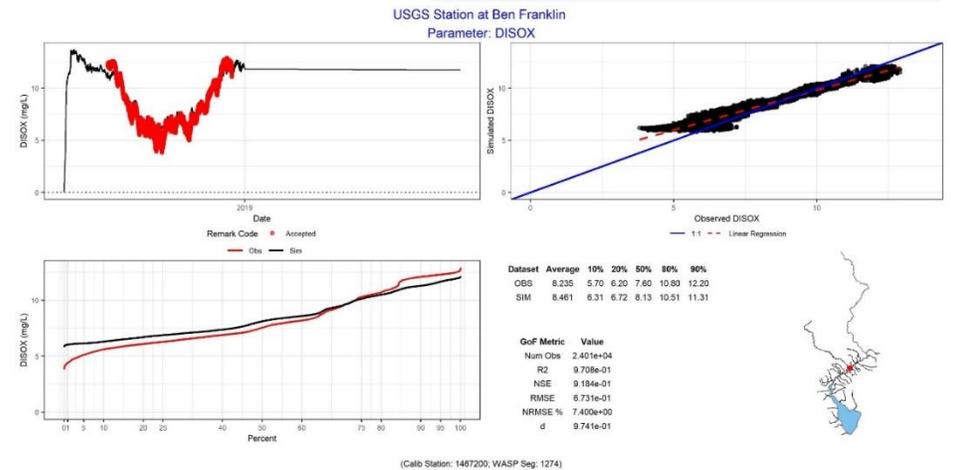
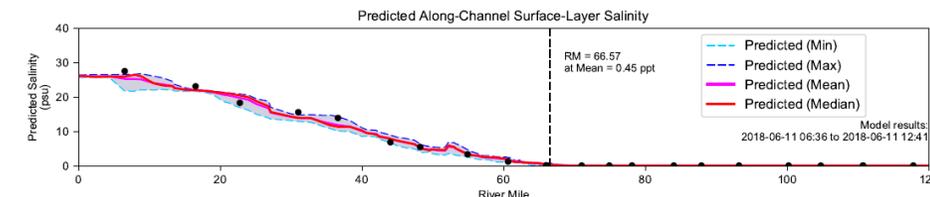
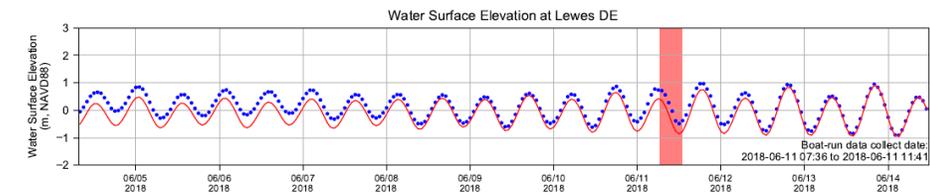
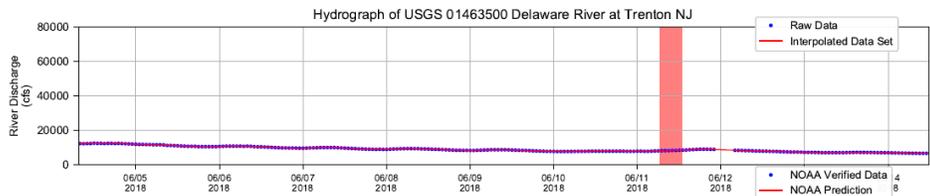
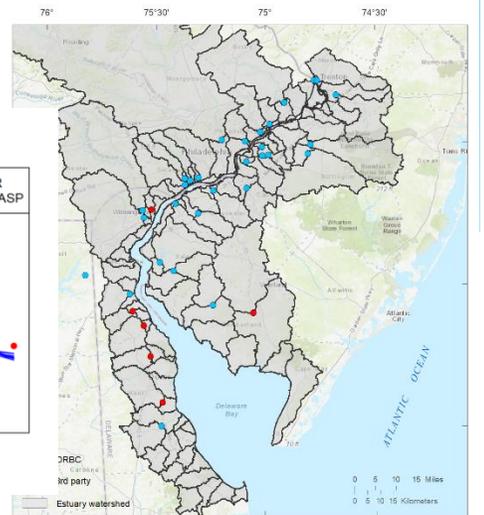
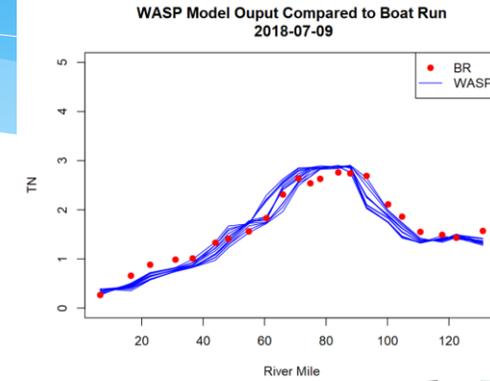
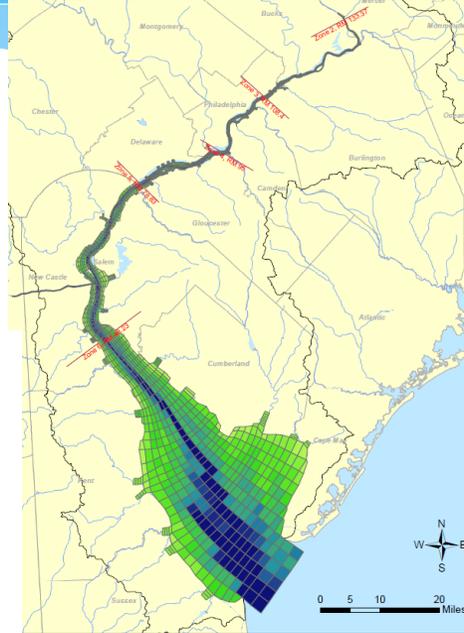
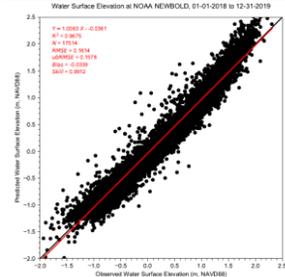
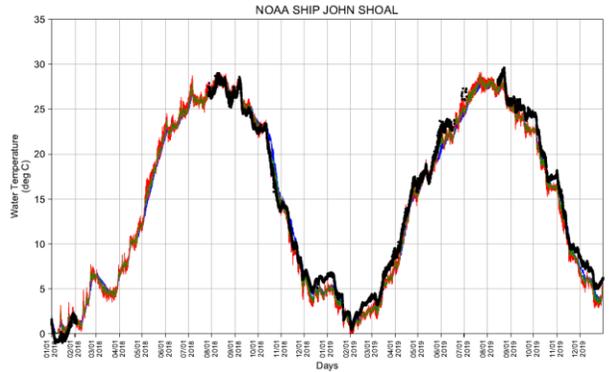
Analysis of Attainability



Hydrodynamic Model

System-Wide Eutrophication Model

Water Quality Model



- Boat-run Data (Salinity, Estimated)
- Boat-run Data (Salinity, Not Detected)

Figure --
Longitudinal Profile of Salinity in Delaware River and Bay

Notes: Salinity and Chloride data collected by boat-run survey were used. Data that under detention limit were set to half of the detection limit. Red shaded area indicates the boat run survey time period: 2018-06-11 07:36 to 2018-06-11 11:41. Model results along the navigation channel during period of 2018-06-11 06:36 to 2018-06-11 12:41 were used in this analysis.

Summary and Discussion

- * Aquatic life use (degree of propagation) is directly related to dissolved oxygen conditions
 - * System supports some degree of propagation for a variety of critical species now
 - * System will support a much greater degree of propagation when Attainability Analysis is completed and implemented
- * Results from seven studies identified in Resolution 2017-04 will guide “Attainability Analysis”
 - * Highest Attainable Dissolved Oxygen (HADO) condition will be determined in the fish maintenance zones
 - * Revised designated use will be the enhanced degree of propagation associated with the HADO condition

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